## Flora Lipsiensis Excursoria, Auctore G. L. Petermann. Lipsiæ, 1838. J. A. Barth.

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1. Carex Lipsiensis separated from C. Oederi by its ascending, not erect growth, shorter rostrum, narrower leaves, and ovate not ovate-oblong bracteas. We suspect that this cannot be considered as more than a variety, even if C. Oederi is distinct from C. flava.

2. Arrhenatherum biaristatum, distinguished by having both its

florets furnished with kneed awns.

3. Campanula cordata, differing from C. Trachelium by having all its leaves cordate and stalked, flowers separate (singuli), calyx hispid, with ovate-suboblong segments.

- 4. Stellaria flaccida, "debilitate insignis, viridis; flores fere S. glaucæ, habitus S. gramineæ; caulis lævis, glaber, ramosissimus, ramis 9—12 pollicaribus, filiformibus; folia angustissima, glabra, lævia, corymbus axillaris, et sub anthesi caule ipso brevior; pedicelluli elongati, filiformes; bracteolæ scariosæ, herbaceo-uninerviæ, una alterave serratura instructæ, glabræ."
- 5. Betonica recurvidens, separated from B. officinalis by its ovatelanceolate strongly serrated cauline leaves, the serratures patent and "apice subrecurvis."
- 6. Hypericum medium. This plant is an intermediate form between H. perforatum and tetrapterum; from the latter it is distinguished by its terete scarcely 2-edged stem, and sessile not amplexical leaves, of which the lower are without pellucid dots; from the former its differences appear to be very slight, depending upon its shorter leaves, the lower of which are not punctured, smaller corolla, which is but little longer than the calyx, and never "dorso nigro punctata."
- 7. Hypericum decumbens. This appears to be the variety of H. humifusum with pointed and glandularly serrated sepals, and we think ought not to be separated from that plant.
- 8. Leontodon validus, said to be a much stronger, taller, and more branched plant than L. autumnalis, but we do not see how it is to be distinguished unless it is by its longer style.

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